

Figure 14.11
Full view of Diagram D39-08-117c.

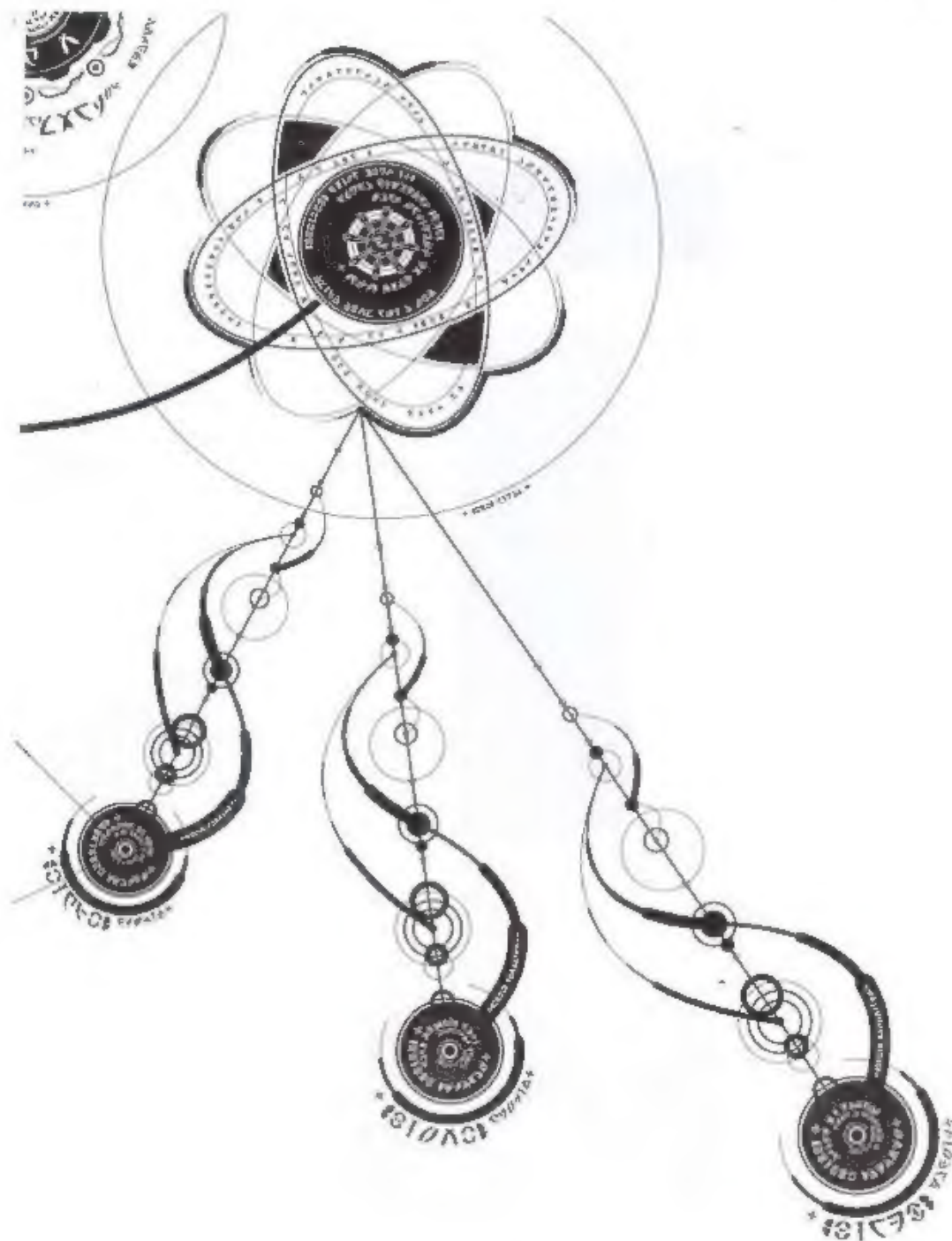


Figure 14.12
Isolated view of a three-node AB-type semaphore cascade, extending from an exterior vertex of an octal junction.





Figure 14.14
Compound function in a dual-link union with heavy-state tri-switch and diffuser.

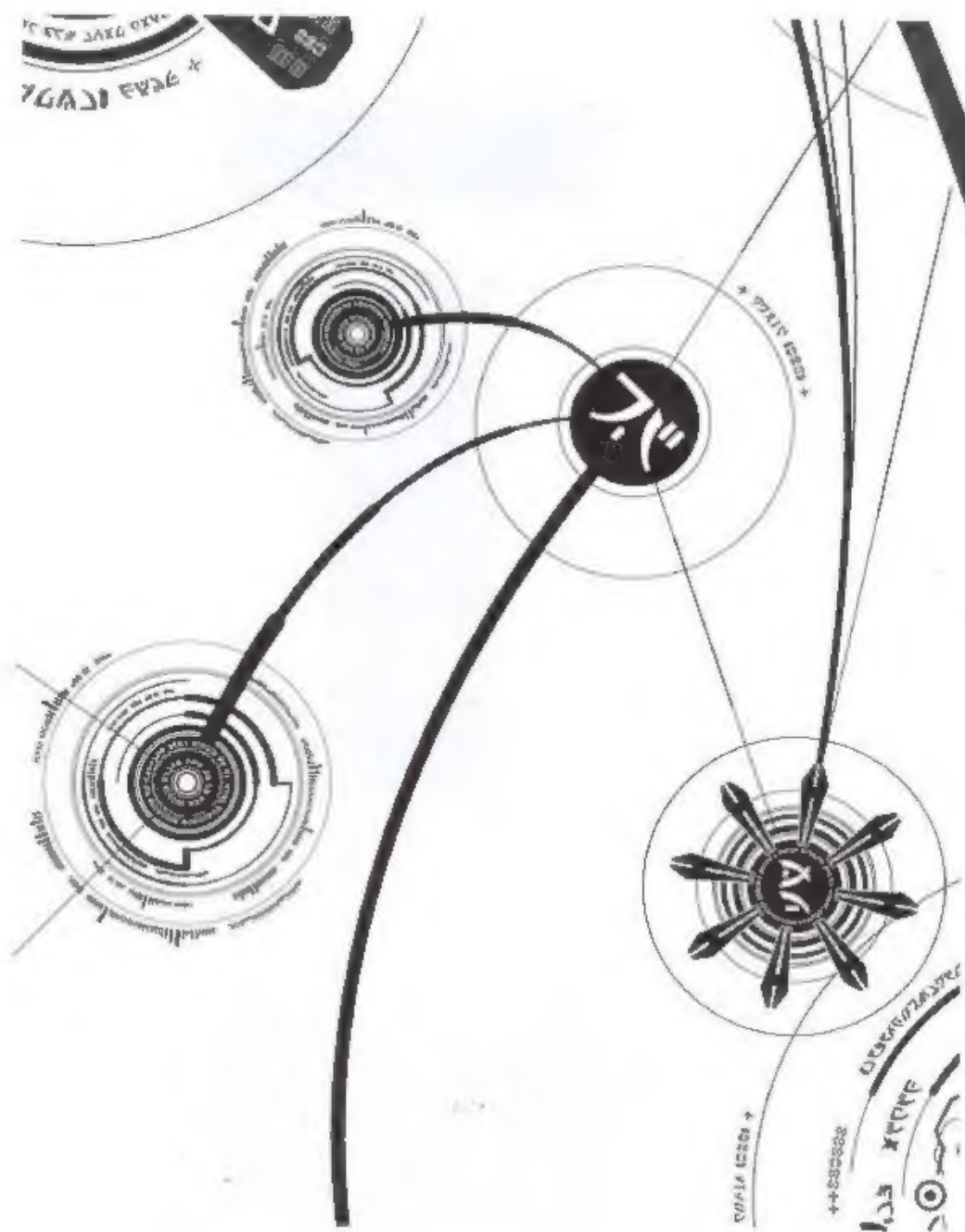


Figure 14.15
Parent junction with three non-orbital child junctions.

1. OVERVIEW

This document is intended as a primer on the tentative findings of the Q4 1986 research phase (referred to herein as "Q4 86") at the Palo Alto CARET Laboratory (PACL). In accordance with the CARET program mission statement, the goal of this research has been achieving a greater understanding of extraterrestrial technology within the context of commercial applications and civilian use. Examples of such applications, in no particular order, include transportation, medicine, construction, energy, computing and communication. The ultimate goal of this research is to provide a core set of advanced technologies in a condition suitable for patent review.

2. EXTRACTION

The process of converting raw artifacts of extraterrestrial origin to usable, fully-documented human technology is termed *extraction*. The extraction process ultimately consists of two phases: first is the establishment of a complete theoretical and operational understanding of the artifact, and second is a distillation of the artifact's underlying principles into a usable, product-oriented technology. Suggestions of specific product applications on behalf of PACL have been encouraged, but are not considered mandatory or essential.

The results of a successful extraction are collected in what is termed an *extraction package* (EP), which should include the following:

1. Complete theoretical and operational overview
2. Assessment and summary of compositional materials
3. At least three (3) working prototypes, demonstrating multiple instances of successful, repeatable and reliable implementation
4. Assembly notes and BOM

At the time of this writing, a fully successful extraction has not yet been achieved, although numerous threads of research are showing promise.

Comprehensive documentation of PACL's extraction process can be found in document PACL-D0006, entitled "PACL Extraction Procedure Guide".

3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF Q4-86

Q4-86 focused on four key subjects, all of which were based on artifacts of extraterrestrial origin. All extraterrestrial systems were reportedly collected during a twelve-acre search within the continental United States. These subjects are:

1. "Personal" antigravity generator (so-named for its small, portable size)
2. Three-dimensional image recorder/projector

- [REDACTED]

[illegible]

4.1. WHAT IS PERSONAL ANTIGRAVITY?

Referred to as a "rath" or "rath" is a small, light-colored, cylindrical object, about 1/2 inch in diameter and 1/4 inch in length. It is made of a material that is not known, but it is believed to be a type of plastic or rubber. It is used as a component in the construction of a package less than two feet across and weighing less than five pounds.

precision and focus, this technology is equally effective when broadened to deal with massive payloads of arbitrary scales.

4.2. OVERVIEW OF RECOVERED ANTIGRAVITY ARTIFACTS

4.2.1. KEY ARTIFACTS

[illegible]

assigned identification codes A2 and A1

4.2.2. SECONDARY ARTIFACTS

[illegible]

4.2.3. RIGID SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS

Unlike its more general purpose and gravity, it is generated a representation of this technology, obtained from other sources. AI is capable of a full spectrum of generation and a range levels of precision. Perhaps the most compelling specific AI structure is a neural network, a form of artificial gray rationalness or specialized circuit that mimics the spatial volumes creating what PACA has termed *artificially constructed space* (AKS).

An RSR can be thought of as creating an implicit solid between two or more contact parts separated by empty space. Once in effect, these contact parts behave as if they



Figure 4.1

4

Early research phase of Q4-86

are directly and physically linked, and are completely inseparable by pulling or pushing them in opposing directions. Only when the effect of A1 is deactivated will they once again behave as separate objects.

As an example, imagine cutting a broomstick into two segments, each one foot in length. Once separated, each segment is its own object, capable of being moved or rotated independently of the other. Under the effect of an RSR, however, the segments might behave as if they were a three-foot rod consisting of both foot-long broomstick segment, separated by an additional foot of empty space. While the two rod segments would still appear to be separate, to the point that an observer would be able to pass their hand through the space that separates them, they would be unable to move one of the rods without the other behaving as if it were directly attached.

4.2.4 OVERVIEW OF A1

A1 consists of a two-segment cylindrical core, 1 foot, 2.2 inches in length and 8.3 inches in diameter, with needle-like appendages extending from each end. The total length of the device, with needles included, is 1 foot, 2.4 inches. Both core segments feature a triangular array of three "arms", extending 7.6 inches from the center of the core.



Figure 4.2

Close up shot

The device is a small, rectangular unit, approximately 4 pounds, 3 ounces.

Research on the internal functionality of A1 began late in Q4-86, and as such, little is currently known. What is certain, however, is that the device contains no moving parts and so does not feature any kind of control interface in the form of buttons, switches or levers, and apparently can only be manipulated by the technology contained in S1. According to the limited data to which PACL has been given access in regards to the placement and housing of A1 within the original craft, A1 was one of a pair of identical components, neither responsible for all of its gravity-related functionality from projections of the craft itself to placement of components within the craft's interior. From the information, as well as experiments conducted with S1, it has been discovered that A1 operates in one of at least three modes of operation:

1. *Field mode*: A1 generates a field of (presumably) arbitrary size and any shape that can be expressed as a convex volume. Within this field, gravity is effectively redefined with a constant strength and orientation. The parameters of this mode, including the shape of the field itself, are defined by [REDACTED] S. Surprisingly, A1 does not appear to be capable of a field with any degree of concavity, nor can the strength or orientation of the artificial gravity within the field vary from one point to another. An example of

field mode would be creating a controlled gravity environment within an aircraft or spacecraft for passengers and cargo.

2. *Component mode.* Rather than creating general-purpose fields and gravity control, A1 will be able to create specific gravitational fields, possibly allowing them to take any position or orientation relative to its own centroid. Component mode appears to be used commonly for maintaining the physical construction of a craft's design. Rather than attaching a craft's components to one another by way of rivets, adhesives, welding or the like, they are simply held in place, quite possibly by an gravitational means. Unlike field mode, A1 has not yet been successful in controlling the parameters or data that drive this mode. S1 does not appear capable of controlling mode beyond activating or deactivating it. Once in effect, the details of which components are affected, and how, seem to be provided by the components themselves. See the following section for more information. Component mode is responsible for the RSR effect described in the previous section and depicted in figure 4.4.

3. *Multi mode.* A1 combines the functionality of the field and component modes, producing specific antigravity effects on individual components while also generating any number of general-purpose gravity control fields. The same limitations that apply to the field generated in field mode apply to fields generated in this mode as well, but the ability to create multiple fields of differing parameters allows those limitations to be effectively circumvented in most situations. It is believed that this mode was used most commonly for managing the antigravitational needs of the original craft.

4.2.5. OVERVIEW OF A2 AND A3

On their own, A2 and A3 appear to be completely non functional segments of a curved filament, approximately 3 feet long. However, when A2 is activated, it can produce a specific field and create an antigravity effect. Also, when A3 is properly energized with A2, it (seen in figure 4.4).

A2 and A3 are primarily differentiated by their lengths, which are 2 inches and 9 inches, respectively. As to field coverage, in their length, they are able to create a field approximately 2.6 units.

When A2 and A3 are properly directed, they can create a very complex field, possibly a submergence or a resonance. A1's internal structure suggests that it is able to store information on a complex, multi-dimensional level, and it is likely that it is able to store orientation in relation to A1 when the mode is in effect. Whether or not they possess additional functionality beyond the storage of this information is currently unknown, but is considered likely due to their otherwise ambiguous purpose within the craft's design.

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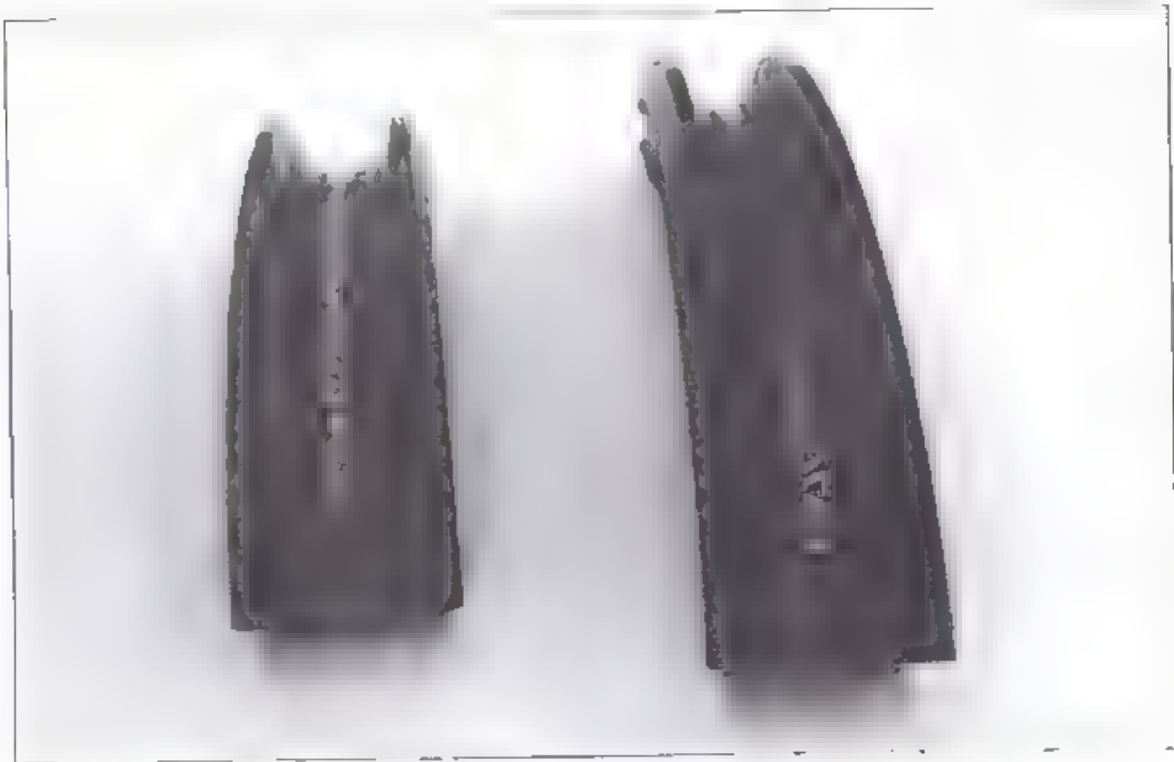
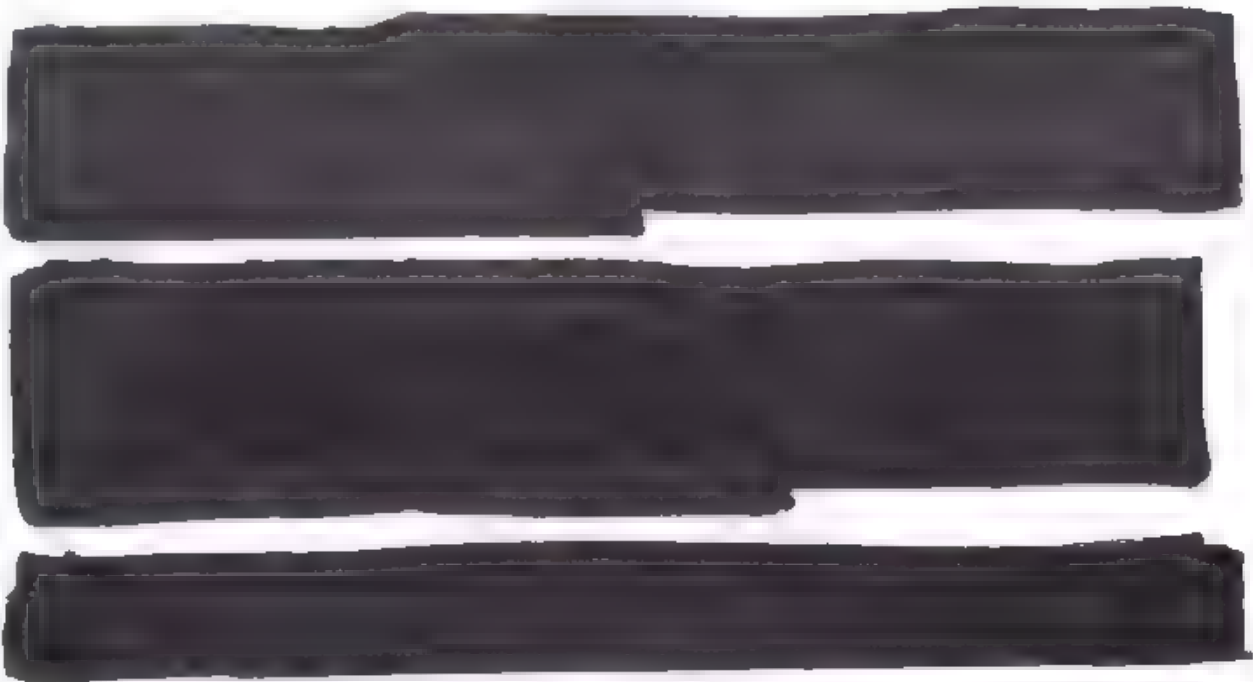


Figure 111



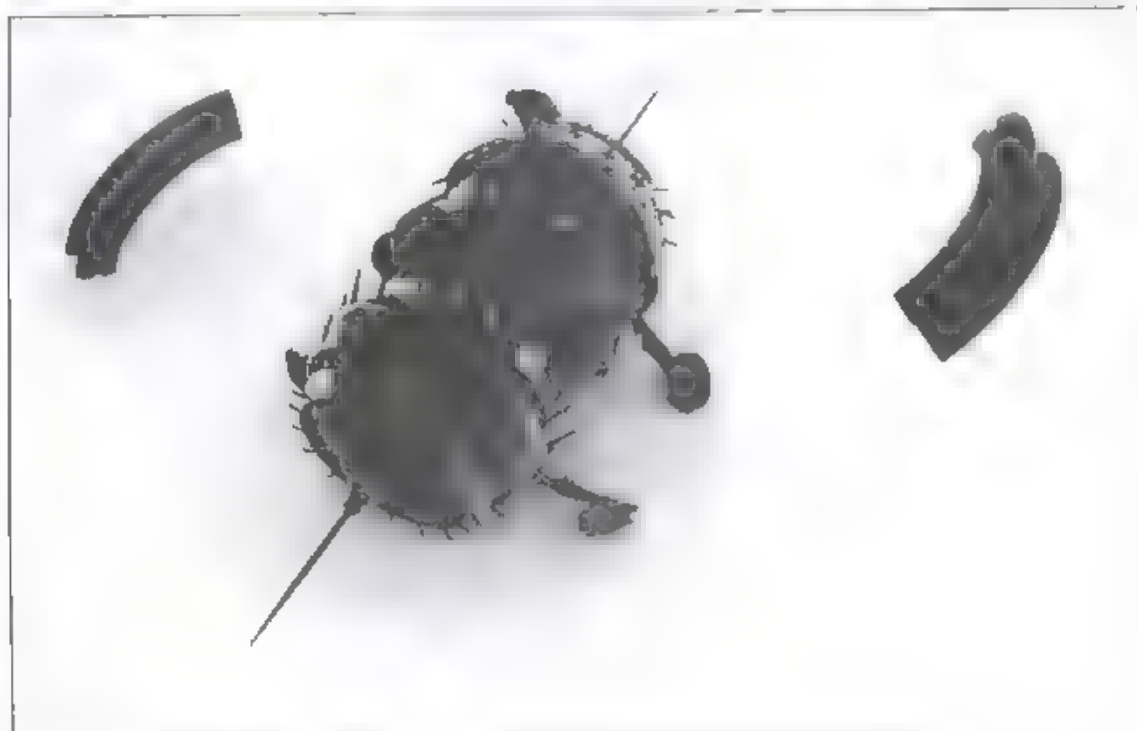
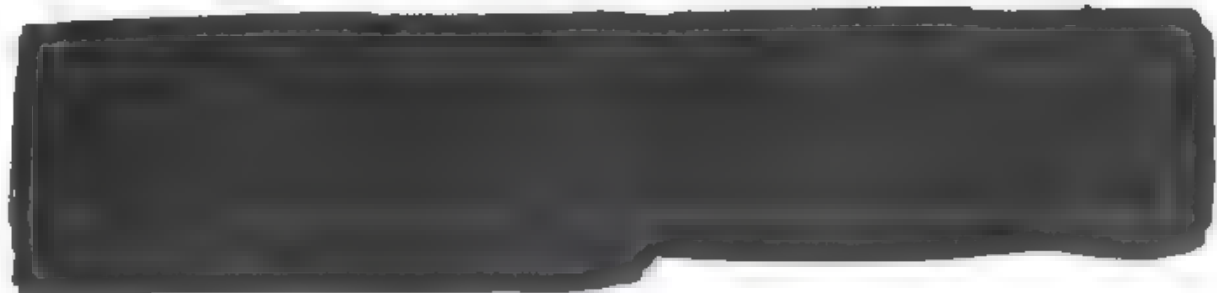


Figure 4.4

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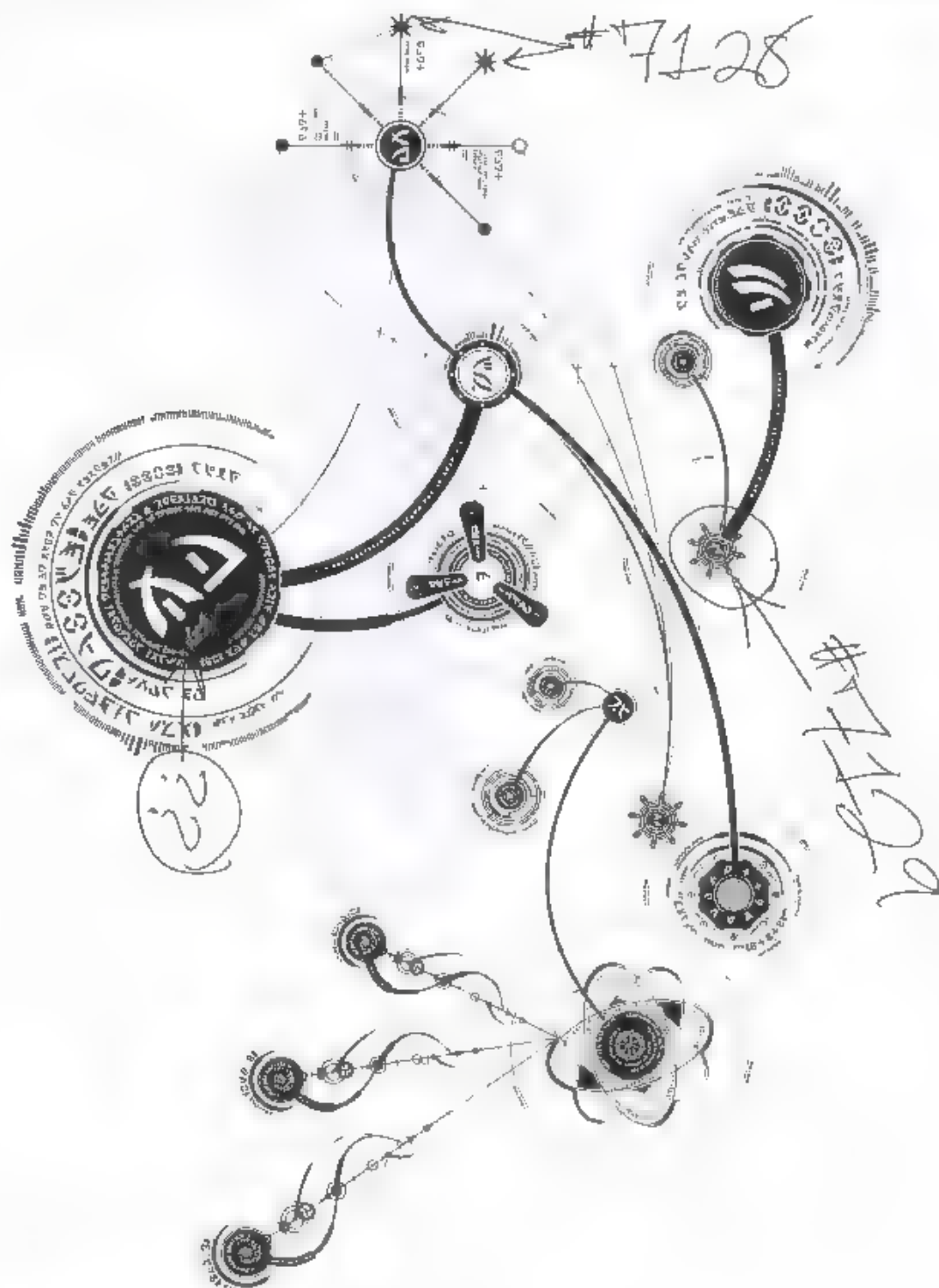


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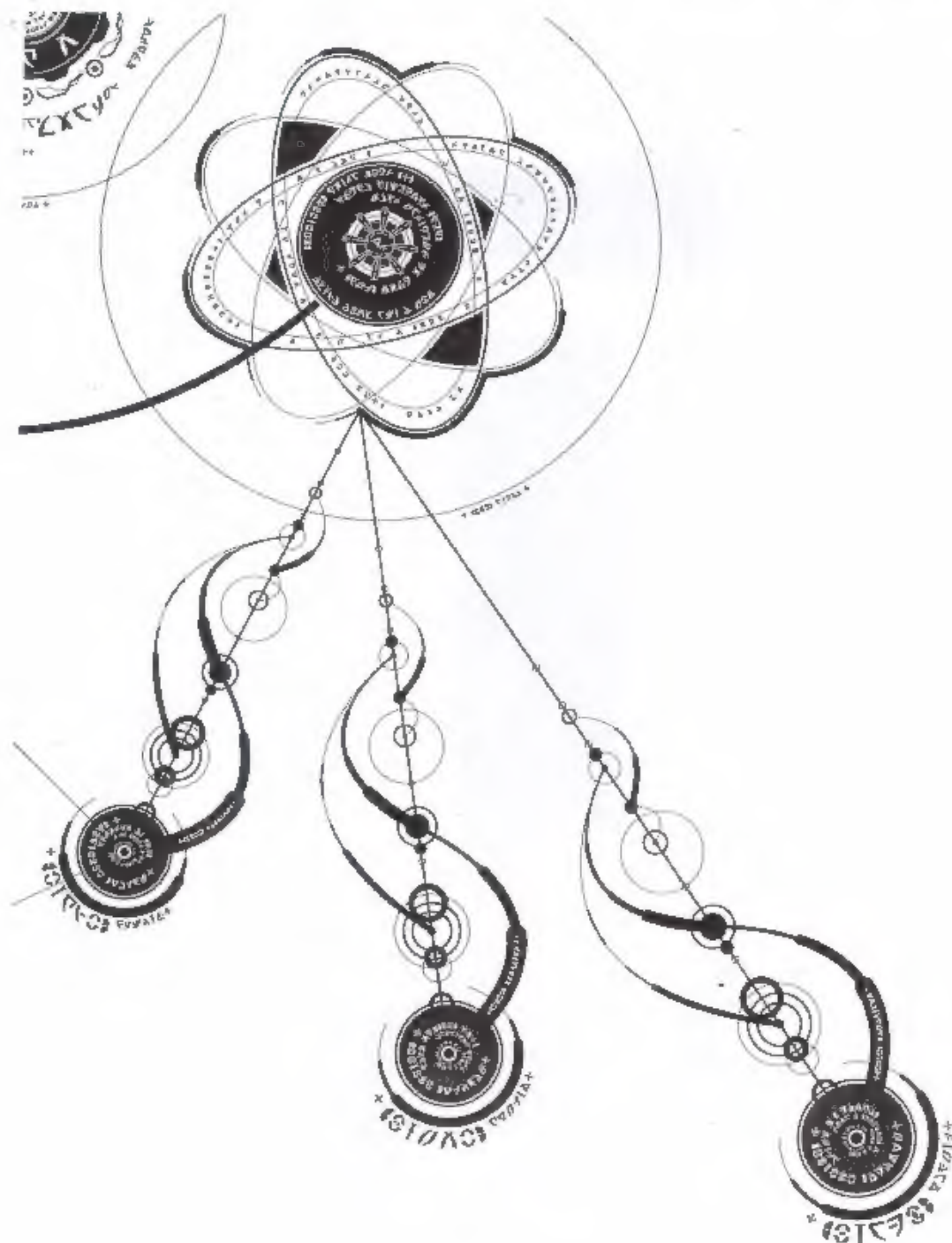


Figure 14.12

Isolated view of a three-node AB-type semaphore cascade, extending from an exterior vertex of an octal junction.

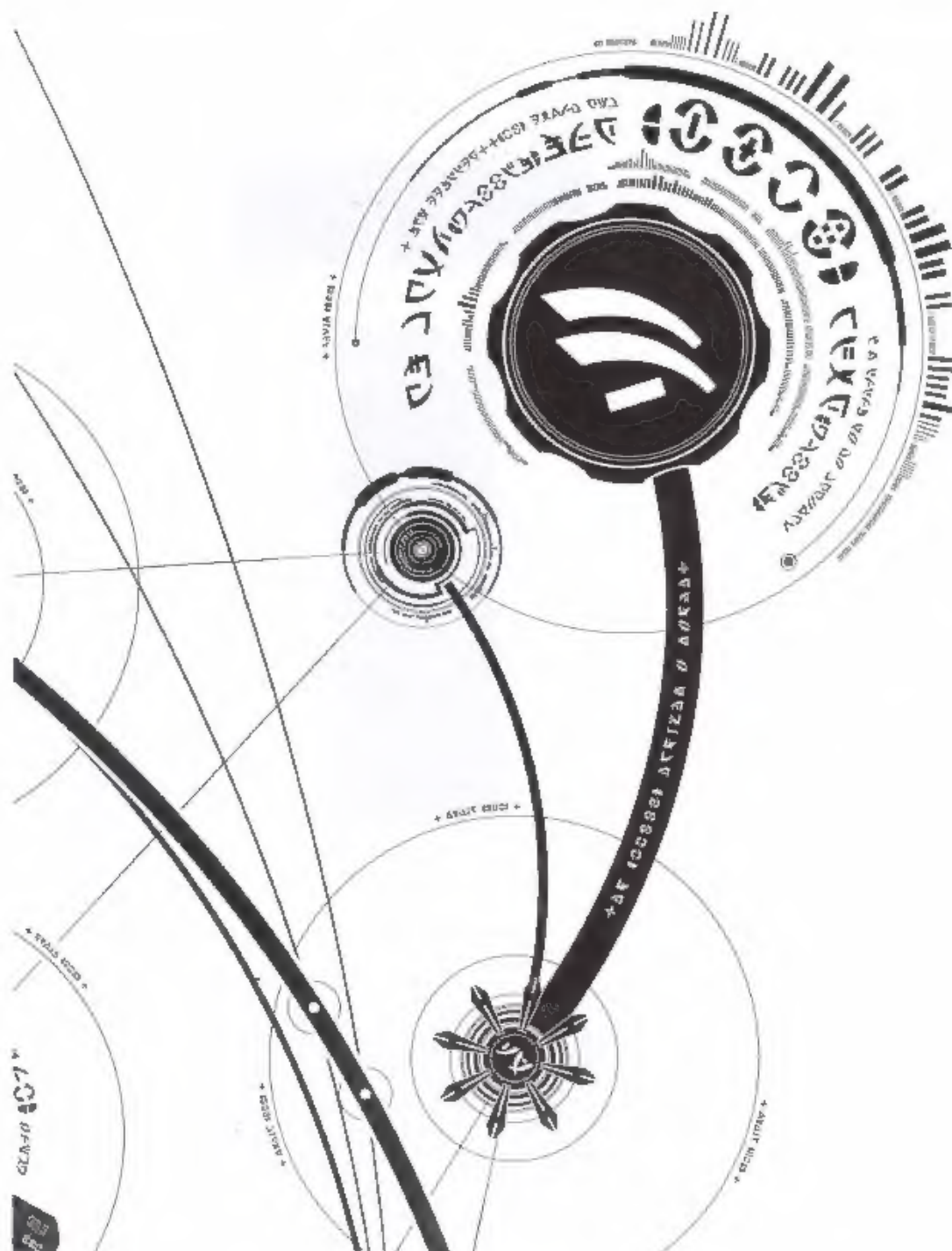


Figure 14.13
Rotary junction with orbital sub-junction connecting to an octal switch.



Figure 14.14
Compound function in a dual-link union with heavy-state tri-switch and diffuser.

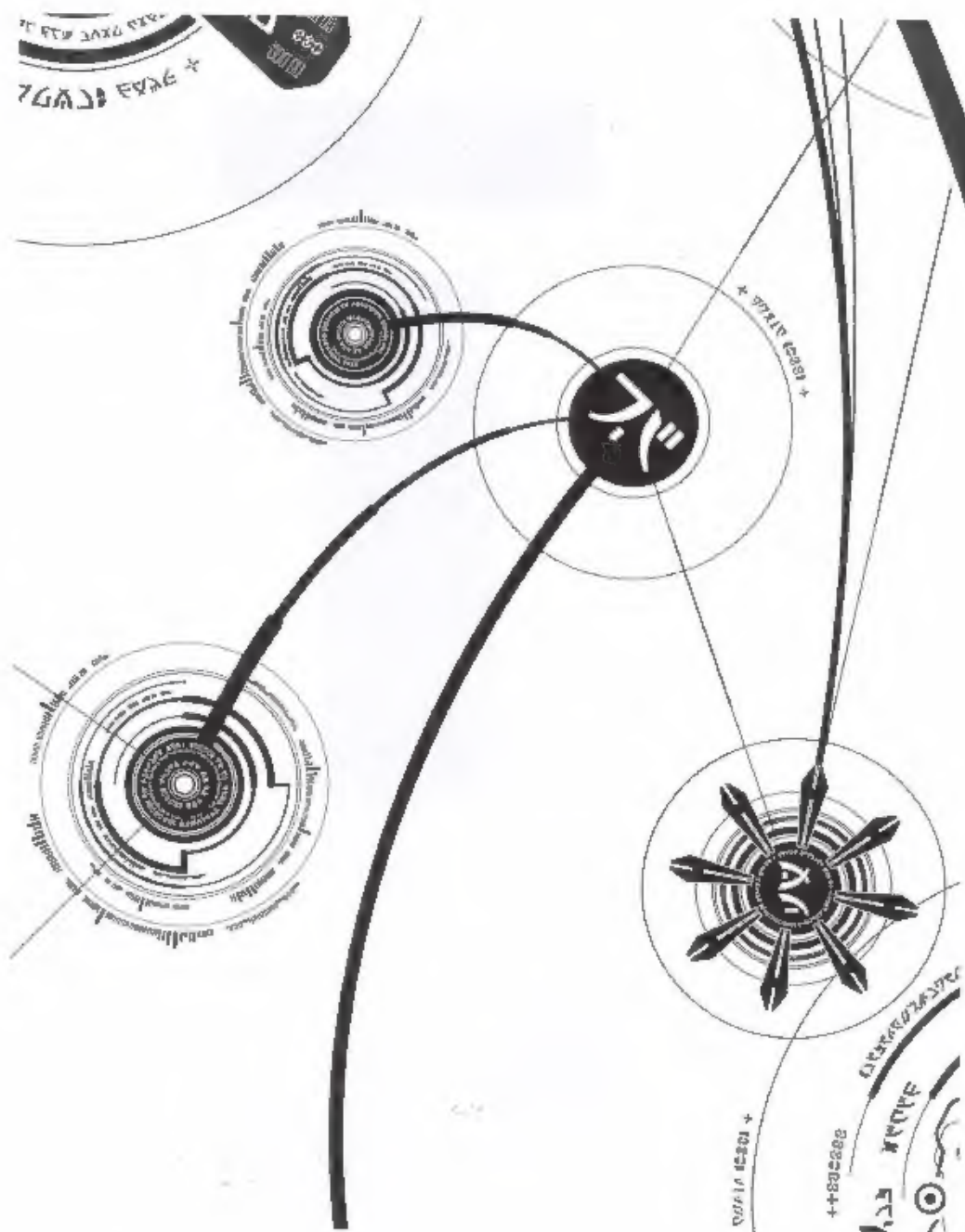


Figure 14.15
Parent junction with three non-orbital child junctions.